



A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKINGMAN, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Honor and Shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the Honor lies.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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WHOLE NUMBER 101.

Hymns for the People.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

Words of Comfort.

BY ELIZA LEE FALLEN.

Still trust all ye who are oppressed!
Tho' hope no ray of light may shed,
Garlands of sacrifice will rest
On dying Virtues martyr'd head;
Tho' Glory's tinsel crown may be
Awile the lucky villain's prize,
Yet springing from your graves we see
The amaranth wreath that never dies.

Ye who in evil times were born!
Ye who have dared to strive with power!
Ye shall be heralds of the dawn—
But ye must know the darkest hour.
Ye who your lives have nobly spent,
From sin and woe your race to save,
The ruin you could not prevent
Shall shed a glory round your grave.

Then do we feel Fate's iron might
When the blasphemous plot succeeds;
When on pure honor's simple right,
The brood of human vipers feed:
O, still serenely trust—e'en then,
The reptiles hiss, foul vapors rise,
The light that rises from the fen
Deceitful shines, and quickly dies.

In the cloud-tent of distant skies—
Truth calmly waits with balance true;
Casts off traditionary lies,
And gives to Justice homage due.
Reason proclaims eternal laws;
Mad mobs and tyrants, in their hour—
May for whole ages hurt her cause,
But never can destroy her power.

When for the rights of man you fight,
And all seems lost and friends have fled,
Remember in misfortune's night,
New glories rest on Virtue's head.
Duty remains, though joy is gone—
On final good then fix thine eyes;
Disdain all fear, and though alone,
Stand ready for the sacrifice.

Though every bark of promise sink,
And Hope's last broken fragments fall,
Ynd you that mystic cup must drink,
Which cures all pain, which comes to all;
Yet Justice, banished, hated, slain,
Is with you in the holy strife—
Say to your soul "we meet again,"
And promises eternal life.

Freed from its dust, from that dread hour
Your spirit on the noble band,
Acts with a new, immortal power—
Inspires each heart, and nerves each hand.
For time and truth then calmly wait,
Ye who for human rights contend;
Oppression has a transient date,
Eternal Justice has no end.

"What can you do?" asked a traveller of a country urchin, whom he saw in front of a farmer's house, tickling a toad with a long straw.

"Oh, I can do more'n considerable—I ride the turkeys to water, milk the geese, card down the old rooster, put up the pigs' tails in paper to make 'em curl, hamstring the grasshoppers, and cut the buttons off dad's coat when he's at prayers in the morning.

Original Humorous Sketch.

Written for the Mechanic's Advocate.

The Run Away Marriage.

BY N. P. C.

Whose house is that, with white capped chimneys, black sashed windows, and a nice little martin's box, just an epitome of the State House? It either belongs to a rich man with snug ideas of an establishment, or to some thriving carpenter. A man never built a house so well unless it was for himself or for money. You have guessed right. It belongs to a young carpenter who has one of the most capable, genteel wives in the world. In a quick perception of beauty, and faculty for tasteful arrangement, she is a trifle above him; but in mind and character she is his equal—'tis a simple and natural superiority, never disturbing the harmony of happiness. Her father was an odd, ill-tempered man, who grew immensely rich in the sale of flour, and lost it all in the payment of penalties incurred by his knavery. His wife was a coarse, ignorant woman, and a termagant. Never was there a more singular instance of superfluity of wealth, united with the most utter ignorance of its use. Mirrors and chandeliers glittered in the parlor, while the family ate with domestics from one common dish on the kitchen table; and artists were paid double the value of their portraits, by people who requested to be taken in a blue attitude.

That their little daughter, Helen Maria, should have been gentle tempered is not surprising, for the young girl had been frightened into weakness; but why the scion of such a stock should have been fair and graceful, it is difficult to say, yet so it was; and the prettiness and timidity of the little creature attracted the attention of a maternal uncle, who being a childless widower, fostered her with a care of kindness, to which she had been totally unused.

When she was fourteen years old, her uncle died, leaving her a fortune of eight thousand dollars, to be paid on her wedding day. About this time her father was discovered in several knavish practices, and began to tremble for his ill gotten wealth. Worse than he dreaded came upon him; and the fortune of his little daughter seemed all that could save him from utter poverty. Destitute as these parents were of natural affection, it is not strange that they should resolve to sacrifice the happiness of their child to their own selfish desires.

Lest her eight thousand should attract admirers, the poor girl was shut up in a chamber, and forbidden to read any books, for fear they should fill her head full of romantic notions. Fate, however, will sometimes overrule the nicest calculation of man.

Helen had a beautiful head of glossy brown hair, which she took much pleasure in arranging neatly.—When she was about fifteen years of age, it chanced one day she left her comb in the parlor, and returned in haste to find it, with her hair falling almost to her feet, like an ample drapery of Persian silk. Young Mr. Blanchard, the best carpenter in our village, happened

to be there mending one of the doors which Mr. Crookshank had broken in one of his fits of rage; he glanced at the blushing girl as she darted out of the room, and by way of flattering the mother, observed:

"Your daughter has a beautiful head of hair, ma'am."

"Her hair is no concern of yours, that I know of," replied the furious beldame.

Human nature is certainly strangely perverse, in some cases. Had it not been for this uncivil answer, the young man would not probably have again thought of Helen Maria Crookshank, and her beautiful hair; but now the thought just flitted through his mind, how delightfully provoking it would be, if he could get up an interest in the heart of this harshly treated girl. There seemed, however, little prospect of his obtaining an opportunity; for Helen Maria was kept more closely imprisoned than ever,—and lest her hair should again attract attention, her father tied her hands behind her, and the old beldame cut or sheared it close to her head. A year passed, and Mr. Blanchard saw Helen Maria only once, and that was at her chamber window. At the end of that time there was a school established about a quarter of a mile from their dwelling, in which lace work was taught. Old Mrs. Crookshank had, as she expressed herself, "long hankered arter a white worked wail;" but it was contrary to all her ideas of economy, to give the price usually asked at the stores. It was, therefore, agreed that Helen Maria should attend long enough to work such a one as her mother desired. To avoid danger, she was never allowed to leave home until ten minutes before the school commenced. A written account was once a week demanded from her instructress, and the horsewhip faithfully administered, was a sure consequence of a tardy return to her father's dwelling.

How, with these restrictions, young Blanchard managed to see her, to inquire into her hardships and her forlorn condition, and to offer her his protection, is a mystery. But love is more noted than Yankee inventions, and was never yet known to be at a loss to effect its purposes.

It was one bright Saturday in June—the appointed time of Helen's return had long elapsed, and she was not seen in her homeward path. The horsewhip was prepared, and the loving parents sat nursing their wrath to keep it warm, for a full hour, still no daughter appeared. A domestic, sent to the school house, returned with the tidings that she had not been there.

"The jade has run away," exclaimed the mother; and forth the father sallied to wreak his vengeance on something. His inquiries were fruitless, for so far did Yankee goodness of heart overcome their natural proneness to communications. Thus no one would tell the truth, though half the village knew that Blanchard's chaise had been standing at the school house door, waiting Helen Maria's arrival, and that before the alarm was given, they were, in all human probability, man and wife. At last one old gossip, who prided herself in telling all the news, and being the first to expose a good story, placed her arms akimbo, and looking up

into the old man's face with the most provoking air of exultation, exclaimed:

"Huzzah, Mr. Crookshank! what a tub of suds you're in, ain't you? Don't you know Helen had gone to Bristol to get married?"

"Gone to Bristol?" he shouted. He said no more, but slammed the door after him and went to his own house, as if steam had sent him there.

A large black pitcher stood on the corner of the table, where it had been left, after being emptied of sweetened water, which had been drunk by himself and his laborers. Old Crookshank, in the blindness of his rage, mistaking it for his wife's favorite black cat, exclaimed, "Scat," and gave it a blow that shattered it in a thousand pieces.

"What's the pitcher done?" asked the virago, surprised at such an unprovoking display of his strength.

"None of your business! It is broke, and I'm glad of it. If 'twas whole, and the young jade was here, I'd break it again over her head; and I've a good mind to give you what's left to remember this spot of work. It all comes from that d—d lace wail. Our girl has gone to Bristol to get married."

"To be married?" screamed his mate. "Let's be up and after her!"

The horse was harnessed to the chaise with all speed, and in ten minutes they were on their way to Bristol.

Mr. Blanchard had foreseen the probability of pursuit, and had therefore made arrangements that his wife should return with one of the young men who attended as witnesses, while the other should ride with him, disguised in her cloak and bonnet.

About half way between P—t and Bristol, the parties met. Old Crookshank seized the bridegroom's horse by the head, while his enraged wife proceeded to use the whip about her supposed daughter. In the mean time the real bride and her attendants swept by, and rode at a rapid rate till they reached the residence of Mr. Blanchard's father. The bridegroom's companion was a man of powerful muscle. While he kept his two furious antagonists occupied, Blanchard touched the whip, to his father-in-law's horse (one of fiery mettle), and away he went on the road to Bristol, as if he had been spurred by the evil one.

The combat was found equal, and seemed likely to continue long; but the young men, availing themselves of a temporary pause, sprang to their chaise, and was out of sight in a tangent.

Few objects could be more ludicrous than Crookshank and his wife, thus left alone and exhausted in the middle of the road, far from their home. Both looked heartily ashamed at their defeat. There was a moment's silence, before the termagant summoned heart enough to ask,

"Where do you suppose our horse is?"

"Gone to Bristol to get married, you old fool," replied he, throwing his whip on the ground with a force that made the neighboring cows stop grazing.

A passing stage took up our discomfited travelers, and Helen Maria for many months found a happy home in her husband's family. Old Crookshank was very refractory about the eight thousand, but was finally compelled to pay. Vexation and shame have induced him to leave his native village and settle in a remote district in Kentucky, and Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard have for several years occupied the neat little dwelling you pointed out to me; and all I have to say is, success to Crookshank forever.

MOSELEY'S PATENT WINDOW LOCK.—The simplest, the cheapest and the most convenient invention we have seen in many a day is Moseley's Patent Window Lock. It is simply screwed on the window sash and without any further trouble, will fasten the window up any height, or fasten it down so as to make it perfectly safe. It is decidedly better for the use than anything we have ever seen. Wm. Shaft, at present employed on the locks, has the right for this town, and will supply all demands.—*Niagara Cataract.*

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

The Battle.

The morning has at length arrived. Already are the opposing forces in the field.

The roll of the drum, and the shrill sound of the bugle, bid them commence the work of death. The roar of artillery and the groans of the dying, tell that the battle is already begun.

Peal after peal of the destructive cannon is heard in quick succession, and like the fall of some mighty cataract, the sound seems to shake to its very centre the battle plain.

But let us now view the *midnight scene*. No longer is heard the deafening roar of the cannon, the clash of resounding arms, nor the warlike sound of the bugle. The strife of battle has ceased, and naught is to be heard but the murmuring of the wind, and the dying groans of the unfortunate victims of the battle's rage.

No kind mother watches the sufferings of that gallant youth, who but a few months ago left his quiet home to meet the invading foe. No father's hand closes the dim eye, no affectionate sister is there to assuage the fearful pangs of death. No! He dies like a soldier! The cold earth is his pillow, and the starry heavens the covering of his noble frame. And as some aged cottager wanders over this battle plain, reviewing the lifeless forms of his fellow men, feelings beyond the power of description swell his bosom. He casts around him an inquiring glance, and is ready to think that the spell of imagination has fastened upon him, until the dying struggle of some unfortunate being, in whom the vital spark is not yet quite extinct, awakes him from his reverie. Deeply he deplores the sad effects of war, by which so many gallant youths that night fell bleeding on the dewy earth. The horse and the rider, the son and the sire, share alike in the dreadful fate.—Gladly would he have administered to the wants and alleviated the pains of the sufferers in their expiring moments. But the angel of death had already fixed his grasp upon them—they had fallen, to rise no more until the great Arch Angel shall sound his loud trumpet to summon the dead from their gloomy habitations, and present them before the Judge of the Universe, to be rewarded according to their deeds.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

Labor, it is said, stands in need of no praise—it eloquently speaks in its own behalf; but yet it has been the chief end and aim of orators, statesmen, priests and poets, to heap praise and flattery on honest industry.—It is generally the argument of candidates for office, made use of to elevate them to stations of emolument and trust, that the dear toiling people are the classes for whom they are about to legislate. This is their first, and I might say, about their only hobby, until after election, when, as if by some strange magic, the delusion vanishes and men find themselves awakened from a blissful dream, to the cold realities of interests, betrayed confidence misplaced, and the rights of Labor only recognized as among the things that were. They know with whom they have to deal; they know the men who are fastened by chains to party; they are confident of the result ere they venture. Among the many reforms now in agitation, the subject of the passage of a Ten Hour Law by Legislators is one of the greatest importance to labor. This, like many other things of the same nature, which is needed and demanded by labor, has been overlooked by a succession of wise Legislators. The very same men who, before their election, were loudly prating of the deserving Mechanic, the honest Laborer, the rights of man, &c. Of what practical use is it (will some one wiser than we are tell us) for workingmen to continually cast their votes for men who never once raise their voice in favor of any thing calculated to elevate and dignify Labor? Of what use is it, I ask, for us to vote for a Tariff, a Sub-Treasury, a United States Bank, or any of the candidates who support these measures, so long as, when

they are secured, our bread comes no cheaper, our raiment remains the same in price, the price of our labor unincreased, and its demand no better; but on the contrary, we find the condition of labor unchanged, unless it be for the worse. Suppose now, fellow workingmen, we vote for ourselves awhile, and see if we cannot bring about some practical change in the present order of things, to ameliorate the condition of labor. Let us try the effect of immediate remedies prescribed by ourselves. The coming winter will bring together at Albany many who stand pledged to their constituents to vote for any bill which may be presented, embodying in its features the restriction of the hours of labor.—Whether they will redeem their pledges or not, remains to be seen. If they do not, depend upon it they will place themselves at once in a very unenviable situation; a position in which they will be scanned and scrutinized severely by their betrayed constituents, and their chances for future office at the hands of those dear people, will be sensibly diminished.

In conclusion, I venture to say that if the wants of labor, in regard to this matter, are not attended to this winter, the result of it will be that another year the workingmen of the State will take the power into their own hands, and secure at once every right, of which they have been so long unjustly deprived.

Yours,

COHOES.

Cohoes, Nov., 1848.

Extract of a letter dated Lockport:

Before industry can be rendered attractive, it must be made honorable. This is the first step. For many ages labor has been practically held in disrepute by all classes of society,—though the first philosophers of every age have known and affirmed that it is in the highest degree honorable and entitled to honor, as the direct decree and legitimate institution of the Almighty. Though a blessing, it has been ignorantly read a curse—and thus the bible and God himself, have been misapprehended. Religion has, though innocently, served to uphold and propagate an erroneous opinion of labor. Under this authority, it has been despised and degraded in the estimation of men for ages. The error has been continued to our own day, and forms the basis of our State prison system,—one of the most impolitic and unjust institutions of modern times, in so far as labor is made one of its features. Its direct tendency is to degrade and discourage labor, and deprive it of that respect to which it is in justice and reason entitled.

The Mechanics of New York should take up this subject, and see that the entire industrial feature of the system is abolished. First, because it tends to degrade labor, and prevent its acquiring the honor and respect that is its due. Second, because the privilege of labor should be the reward of virtue, and not of crime. Third, because the system said to support itself, is in reality supported by the laboring classes of community, and by them alone. Fourth, because by degrading and discouraging labor, it honors and encourages idleness, which is the principal cause of crime.

Yours Truly.

Lockport Nov. 10, 1848.

(Reported expressly for the Mechanic's Advocate.)

Mechanics and Laborers Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the MECHANICS and LABORERS of Lockport, was held at the American, in said village, on Thursday evening, November 2, to hear a report from the Committee of One, previously appointed, to confer with Hollis White:

The committee reported that he deemed it unnecessary to wait upon the candidate, as he was informed on Wednesday morning, that a letter from him was in the hands of one of the committee who was not present at the meeting on the evening previous. Report accepted.

The letters from all the candidates interrogated, were then read; whereupon, the following resolution, by

ISAAC MARSH, Jr., and amended by D. H. BURTIS, was offered for the consideration of the meeting:

Resolved, That we consider the replies of WM. S. FENN and ROBERT WHITE, *satisfactory*; and that from HOLLIS WHITE, *unsatisfactory*.

On motion, **Resolved**, That when the vote be taken, the resolution be divided so as to obtain an expression separately upon each one of the letters.

The resolution was discussed by J. Anderson, D. H. Burtis, I. Marsh, Jr., E. W. Lewis, H. Howard and others, all of whom concurred in the opinion that the letter from Hollis White was a direct EVASION of the question presented him—giving no direct answer upon the TEN HOUR BILL, but merely as to “the propriety of a law regulating the hours of labor”—whether at 10, 15, or 20 hours, not being specified.

The vote being taken upon the first division of the question, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the answer of WILLIAM S. FENN is *satisfactory*.

The vote was then taken upon the second division of the question, and thereupon it was unanimously

Resolved, That the answer of ROBERT WHITE is *satisfactory*.

At this stage of the proceedings, GEO. D. LA MONT, attorney at law, arose, and requested the privilege of addressing the meeting in behalf of Hollis White.—The meeting granting permission, he made a fruitless effort to convince the meeting that Mr. Hollis White's letter was not understood, and that it should be considered satisfactory. He was replied to by J. Anderson and others; and again addressed the meeting. Whereupon, the vote being taken upon the third division of the question, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the answer of HOLLIS WHITE IS ENTIRELY UNSATISFACTORY.

On motion, the Chair appointed I. Marsh, Jr., H. Howard and J. D. Courtier, a standing committee to call future meetings.

On motion, **Resolved**, That the proceedings be presented to the editors of the village papers, and the *Mechanic's Advocate*, for publication.

On motion, adjourned.

H. McCOLLUM, Ch'n.

H. HOWARD, Sec'y.

Water.

In the early ages *water* was revered as the substance of which all things in the universe were supposed to be made, and the vivifying principle that animated the whole; hence rivers, fountains, and wells, were worshiped, and religious feasts and ceremonies instituted in honor of them, or the spirits which were believed to preside over them. Almost all nations retain relics of this superstition, while in some it is practiced to a lamentable extent. Asia exhibits the humiliating spectacle of millions of her people degraded by it, as in former ages. Shoals of pilgrims are constantly in motion over all Hindostan, on their way to the “sacred Ganges;” their tracks stained with the blood and covered with the bones of thousands that perished on the road. With these people it is deemed a virtue even to *think* of this river; while to bathe in its water washes away all sin, and to expire on its brink, or be suffocated in it, is the climax of human felicity. The holy well in the city of Benares is visited by devotees from all parts of India; to it they offer rice, &c. as to their idols.—*Eubank's Hydraulics*.

PROGRESS OF THE SOUL.—We wonder, indeed, when we are told that one day we shall be as the angels of God. I apprehend that the distance between the mind of Newton, and a Hottentot, may have been as great as between Newton and an angel. There is another view still more striking. This Newton, who lifted his calm, sublime eye to the heavens, and read among the planets and the stars the great law of the material universe, was, forty or fifty years before, an infant, without one clear perception, and unable to distinguish his nurse's arts from the pillow on which he slept. Howard, too, who, under the strength of all-sacrificing benevolence, explored the depth of human suffering, was, forty or fifty years before, an infant, wholly absorbed in himself, grasping at all he saw, and almost breaking his little heart with fits of passion when the idlest toy was withheld. Has not man already traversed as wide a space as separates him from angels.

Female Department.

Encroachment on the Rights of Female Labor.

We understand that a system is in operation in manufacturing for the making of caps, seriously destructive to the rights of labor, and one which demands an instantaneous and indignant suppression. We will state it through the medium of illustration, and then submit it to the opinion, and, we trust, the execration of the reader.

A female, of great proficiency in the business, is employed at a compensation of \$4 per week. Let it not, however, be forgotten, that this is only the remuneration of great excellence. When the employer finds the employee, continuing her labor and making this sum, he levies upon her hopes by a *reduction of the price*, which, with relative adaptation to the price, excellence and amount of labor, takes place throughout the *entire establishment*. By this means, not merely is the just and diligently attained earning of one toiler reduced, but numerous others are involved in the same fate, and compelled to endure the same result.

The consequences of such a system are painfully manifest, are terribly conspicuous. Their infliction is the work of inhuman avarice and depravity. They dishearten industry; they are fatal to the rights of labor; they corrupt the employer and they discourage the employed. There is not a member of community who has not an interest in the immediate suppression of this system.

We will now briefly notice but one more species of imposition and cruelty to which female laborers are subjected. We allude to the practice prevalent among dress makers and others of procuring apprentices, and dismissing them after their retention for a period of about six months. Thus the employer has his or her work executed without expense, the employed is discharged at the very period when approaching excellence worthy remuneration, unrecommended by the protection of those who are esteemed best judges of her merits, and those competent and desirous to labor, increase in disproportionate ratio to the increase of labor.

Let no one turn contemptuously from this, our humble record, of the wrongs and sufferings of the female poor—the poor and the industrious—the industrious, but the wronged. Even the few cases we have above cited, do not immediately affect but few. Their direct result is the affliction of hundreds, and their ultimate tendency is the injury of thousands.

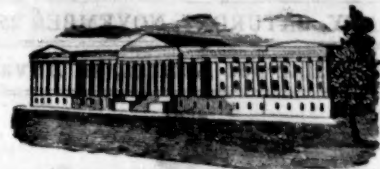
And how many who now, in one manner or another, countenance, encourage and, as it were, protect these various oppressions, might achieve the noble work of their perfect extinction! There is an *individual influence* about this matter—a *personal responsibility*, whose existence is not to be slighted, and whose violation is not to be excused. Our previous remarks on individual action are as applicable here as elsewhere. We may speedily renew them.

MARYLAND TEN HOUR ASSOCIATION.—The Baltimore Sun says that an association has lately been formed at Ellicott's Mills, the members of which pledge themselves to use all legal and honorable efforts to secure the enactment of a law making ten hours a legal day's work. The president is Isaac Duval, Esq. Under the present system they declare there is no time for intellectual improvement, moral and religious training and social intercourse. Regardless of past failures and obstacles, they deliberately and firmly plant themselves upon the broad basis of philanthropy, education and progress, regarding their union and culture. They also return thanks to Elias Ware, Esq., of Baltimore, for his exertions in the Legislature of Maryland, in behalf of the system.

Here we have a noble and honorable declaration of principles in Maryland, and from what we know of the president of the Association, great good may be anticipated.

☞ He that does a base thing in zeal for his friend, burns the golden thread that ties their hearts together.

List of Patents



Issued from the U. S. Patent Office,
For the week ending Oct. 31, 1848.

- To John Turner, of St. Alban's, Me., for improvement in Shingle Machines. Patented Oct. 31, 1848.
- To W. W. Riley, of Columbus, Ohio, for improvement in Fastenings for Pantaloon Straps. Patented Oct. 31, 1848.
- To Isaac W. Ayers, of New York City, for Water Doors for Steam Boilers. Patented Oct. 31, 1848.
- To Livingston, Roggin & Adams, of Pittsburg, Pa., for improvement in Insulating supports for Telegraph Wires. Patented Oct. 31, 1848.
- To James Stevens, of Middletown, Md., for improvement in Cooking Utensils for cooking and steaming. Patented Oct. 31, 1848.
- To James and John Haworth, of Frankford, Pa., for improvement in Looms. Patented Oct. 31, 1848.
- To Thomas Marquis, of New York City, for improvement in Fliers for roving, &c. Patented Oct. 31, 1848.
- To Nathaniel Oakley, of Babylon, N. Y., for improvements in hanging running stones in Mills. Patented Oct. 31, 1848.
- To Stephen B. Cram, assignee of John Johnson, Boston Mass., for improved Hand Drill. Patented Oct. 31, 1848.
- To Timothy D. Jackson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for improvement in Alloys for Sheet Metals. Patented Oct. 31, 1848.
- To Joel Robinson, of Methuen, Mass., for improvement in Shoe Pegging Machines. Patented Oct. 31, 1848.
- To Richard A. Tilghman, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in the manufacture of Alkaline Chromates. Patented Oct. 31, 1848.
- To William Fink, of Williamsport, Md., for improvement in Saw Mills. Patented Oct. 31, 1848.
- To David Hinman, of Brunswick, Ohio, for improvement in apparatus for transmitting Power. Patented Oct. 31, 1848.
- To John Mills, of Pitt Township, Pa., for improvement in Wagons. Patented Oct. 31, 1848.

For the week ending November 7, 1848.

- To Cadet Crousillac, of New Orleans, La., for improvement in machinery for raising, sawing and splitting wood. Patented Nov. 7, 1848.
- To W. Z. W. Chapman and J. W. Chapman, of Philadelphia, Pa., for Universal Instrument Sharpener.—Patented Nov. 7, 1848.
- To Lewis J. Cohen, of New York City, for improvement in composition of Slate Pencils. Patented Nov. 7, 1848.
- To H. H. Day, joint inventor with and assignee of F. D. Haywood, of New Brunswick, N. J., for improvement in Suspenders and Shoulder Braces. Patented Nov. 7, 1848.
- To George Pratt, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in Extension Tables. Patented Nov. 7, 1848.
- To J. & E. Baldwin, assignee of Cyrus Baldwin, of Goffstown, N. H., for improvement in Machine for cutting and stamping Crackers. Patented Nov. 7, 1848.
- To B. Bowman and A. Kauffman, of Oristown, Pa., for improvement in filling barrels with Flour. Patented Nov. 7, 1848.
- To Richard Solis, of New York City, for improvement in the manufacture of Elastic Cloth. Patented Nov. 7, 1848.
- To Haywood Cox, of Peach Bottom, Va., for improvement in Side Hill Ploughs. Patented Nov. 7, 1848.
- To Nathaniel C. Sanford, of Meriden, Ct., for combined convex and concave Augur. Patented Nov. 7, 1848.
- To George Seibert, of Hagerstown, Md., for improved Duck's Foot Propeller. Patented Nov. 7, 1848.
- To R. Carleton Overton, of New York City, for improvement in tubes for raising Lamp Wicks. Patented Nov. 7, 1848.
- To George Bartlett, of Smithfield, R. I., for improvement in Hinged Ploughs. Patented Nov. 7, 1848.

☞ About 8,000 sheep have been slaughtered this fall at Cincinnati, for their tallow.

Mechanic's Advocate.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1848.

One Dollar per Annum, in Advance.



WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

We earnestly invite our friends to aid us in the way of funds. Some hundreds are now indebted, and we are in need of money to meet our current expenses. As our time is wholly employed in the cause, we have little time to write dunning letters to those in arrears. Will our agents give us a lift?

Another Premium.

Having recently come in possession of a copy of Vol. 1, of the *Advocate*, we offer it as a prize to the person sending us the largest number of subscribers previous to the first of December next. All letters post marked on or before the first, will be in season. We will furnish the volume bound.

Friends of Labor—Attention!

Our friends throughout the State, and the friends of humanity generally, no matter to what class you be long, we earnestly request you to forward us such information as it is possible for you to obtain, in reference to the number of hours exacted from men, women and children, (and in particular children under 13 years of age). Add also, the wages received by each per day. Facts and statistics in reference to factories will be particularly acceptable, especially those showing the ages of minors employed more than Ten hours daily. Communications on this subject should be sent in as early as possible. We intend to devote all the time we can possibly spare from now till the adjournment of the next Legislature, in endeavoring to procure the passage of the TEN HOUR LAW, and other laws of a kindred nature. Will the friends of humanity assist?

PETITION! PETITION!

REDUCTION OF THE HOURS OF LABOR.

As the next Legislature of this State will assemble in about five weeks, it will be well for the friends of a *Ten Hour Law* to commence circulating petitions to be presented at an early part of the session. We send with this weeks paper about 100 petitions, and we trust they will be well circulated, and returned to this office (post paid) before the 5th of next January. If the language of the petition does not meet your approbation, write one to suit yourselves; but we beseech you, in all earnestness, not to delay; let it not be said the bill has been lost through your own supineness. We have many pledged friends of the measure in the next Legislature. Let us back them up with all the energy in our power! Again we say, petition, PETITION, PETITION!

Attention.

We again renew our earnest solicitations to those indebted for the Mechanic's Advocate, to afford us the assistance that is so necessary to the successful prosecution

of our business, by forwarding the trifling amount due, without delay.

Friends! we are doing all we can for you. Do not forget us! We are thankful for what you have done, and are not ashamed to ask you to do more; for our ability to benefit you will increase in exact ratio with your liberality towards us and our enterprise. Every man who subscribes for the *ADVOCATE*, helps himself to a paper that his dollar will do something towards improving.

On the Right Track.

We observe with unalloyed delight, that the Mechanics of this State are beginning to act in accordance with the views which the *ADVOCATE* has so long and so earnestly set forth, relative to *Political Action*. The movement was commenced in several quarters, before the recent election, and its excellent practical effects, wherever it was entered into with energy and unity of purpose, are to be counted in the election of a number of the pledged friends of Mechanics and their interests to the Assembly of this State.

We are pleased to notice also, in connection with this subject, that our friends, who are now on the right track, are disposed to keep the ball in motion, and continue their efforts in this direction, until our State Councils shall number an available majority of the friends of Labor. This is the true course, and it is the offspring of the true spirit.

We copy the following remarks from the *National Reformer*, as indicative of the course and character of the new movement:

MOVEMENT AMONG MECHANICS.—It is clear that the Mechanics of the State are beginning—at least to counsel—as to the causes of those inequalities in society which rate them below that social position which their importance to the civilized world should assign them, and in some localities, we are constrained to believe, they have found the causes, and begin to think seriously of removing them.

We are daily called to notice Mechanic's meetings in various parts of the State. In Troy, Albany, Lockport and other places, the Workingmen have boldly demanded the nomination of *genuine* representatives of labor, and seem determined to be heard in Albany the coming winter.

Rochester is not behind in the work. We have had several meetings to consider our duties, and one on Thursday evening last, to respond to the nomination of a practical mechanic for Assembly. The meeting was one of the largest we have attended this season. We give the proceedings as furnished by the Secretaries, in our paper to-day. If we prepare ourselves by vigorous and thorough organization, in twelve months from this time, the Legislative Councils of New York will be filled by men who know and seek to advance the interest of labor, and who will cause the resources of an empire to be developed for the benefit of all.

From the proceedings of the meeting above alluded to, we copy the following resolution, which was adopted on that occasion:

Resolved, That we should have felt a comparative degree of security, had all the parties in the present campaign complied with the promises which many of their leaders made, and placed in nomination for Assembly, practical workingmen, and that they did not, fully confirms us in the belief that other interests were made paramount to ours.

This illustrates, for the ten-thousandth time, the mingled folly and danger of putting our trust in the before-election-promises of politicians. Such promises are never kept. They seem to be made to be broken, or at least without a thought or care as to their ultimate fulfilment. To obtain votes, candidates and partisans will make promises by the square rod or furlong, and of any required or expected character; and it is just the easiest thing in the wide world to make them; much easier than it is to be elected when the Mechanics are wide awake, or when there is an alarming scarcity of votes.

No, Mechanics must not give their support to the rent and tattered garments of political or party promises. There is no reason why they should, no necessity for it. There is a shorter, surer and safer method of gaining all that they want; and that is, just to attend

and control all the primary meetings of all political parties—there are Mechanics enough in every political organization to effect this—and then *compel* the nomination of such men, and such men only, as are *known* to be the sworn and pledged friends of the Mechanics and their interests. Then all will be secure, and no "interests" can be "made paramount to ours."

Our friends are now so thoroughly aroused to the necessity and feasibility of this course, that we are aware it will not be necessary, hereafter, to labor to arouse them to its vital importance. They are on the *right track* at last, and in backing our humble, though earnest agency, in putting them into so strong a position, we feel the sweet assurance of having done our honest duty towards those for whose best interests we labor.

A Lien Law.

There is one thing that troubles us sorely, and that is, why our law makers are so averse to making laws to protect labor. They can make an hundred to protect capital and property, but not one can we get them to make that even hints at the rights of labor,—they can make a law making 7 per cent legal interest, without a dissenting vote; but when it comes to making a law specifying how many hours shall constitute a *legal day's* work, or a lien law to secure workmen for their labor, then it becomes a matter of "vital importance," and should be "approached with great caution."

Why, we ask, have the journeyman carpenters, masons, and others who are engaged in the construction of buildings, found so great difficulty in persuading the Legislature of the necessity of a lien law, to secure them for their labor? Our good Whig friends are very anxious to protect the "rights of American labor;" our Democratic friends are emphatically the friends of the workingmen; the Liberty party claim to be, par excellence, the friends of free and protected labor; while the Native party are clamorous for measures to protect the rights and interests of our native mechanics. And notwithstanding all, the poor workingmen are left as defenceless as ever, and when they ask for a lien upon the buildings they construct, or a law to regulate the hours of toil, they are put off with evasive answers, and their petitions treated with coldness and neglect.

Why this should be so is matter of no little surprise. Petitions for charters of railroads, banks, manufacturing corporations, and other institutions by which "monied" men are enabled to heap their millions, meet with little opposition. Our legislators are easily persuaded of the importance of these institutions—to those who petition for them; but a law that secures to the Mechanics the means upon which only he has to rely to support his own existence and that of his wife and little ones—why, such a law must not be passed in too great haste; it must be clearly seen that it does not conflict with the rights of some monied—swindler; and finally must be deferred to the next Legislature!

Shame, shame, we say, upon such shuffling; conduct so base would disgrace a Legislature of Hottentots.—Let the rights of the workingmen be respected and protected. Let the different parties profess less, and evince more sympathy for them; or if not, let the workingmen see to it themselves, and send such men to make the laws as know and will respect their rights.

Distribution of Wealth.

It was once remarked, that the beauty of our republican institutions consisted in equalizing the rights and privileges of men. Now as touching that matter we doubt. In looking over some old statistics the other day relative to the wealth of New England merchants, Peter C. Brooks, it was stated, was considered the wealthiest man in New-England, being worth \$6,000,000. His income, consequently, is only about \$1000 per day. Among Boston merchants alone, two are said to be worth \$2,000,000 each; three are set down at \$1,500,000; and ten at 1,000,000 each. Here we have sixteen individuals, whose united property amounts to

\$23,500,000! the income of which alone is nearly \$1,500,000! or \$3,750 per day! And what an astonishing fact have we here! The daily income of one man alone is equal to the amount of wages received by one thousand laboring men! while that of sixteen men, in the city of Boston alone, is equal to the amount received by three thousand seven hundred and fifty of the sons of toil!

We think there is far too much said to foster prejudices between the rich and poor. But we may talk about "equality" or "equal rights" till the day of doom; facts such as these speak volumes, and that too in a language not to be mistaken. The man of six millions equal, in any respect, with the tiller of the soil, or the Mechanic in his shop? With one day's income he can buy a thousand of them! We have scarcely time now to inquire whence this large daily revenue is drawn. One question, however, is pertinent. How many men must be employed to produce, in one day, the value of one thousand dollars? and do these men receive, according to the declaration of our Bill of Rights, protection for their own, and the enjoyment of that which their own labor creates; or do some few individuals enjoy the fruit of their labors, while he who toils is compelled to rest satisfied with a mean pittance of that which his labor has created?

Will some of those croakers, who, just before election, inundated our office with impertinent anonymous letters, please take this matter into consideration? We appeal to the sober sense of community, if the above statement contains nothing to claim? We have been, time and again, denounced as an incendiary, and our paper an incendiary publication. But by who? By those whose interest it is to have the truth untold; but so long as God gives us breath to speak, and power to hold a pen, we will both speak and write against such a state of things, croakings to the contrary notwithstanding.

Interesting Discovery.

A discovery has been made in France, which promises to be of much practical value, viz: the economical conversion of the pulp of the horsechestnut, into meal of excellent quality. These beautiful trees, which so materially adorn some of our principal streets, and are quite common in this country, are very plentiful in France, and the pride of her fine parks. Hitherto their fruit, which is yielded in abundance, has been trodden under foot and utterly wasted. Its conversion into food was an old problem—one of the desiderata of Agricultural Chemistry—which the investigating spirit of modern science has at last successfully solved. The discovery is one of great importance, for it presents to the hungry millions of over-stocked France a new and nutritious article of food.

The receipt of M. FLANDIN, the discoverer, is as follows, as we find it detailed in an article translated into the N. Y. Tribune from a Paris paper:

Collect some horsechestnuts and grate them, after having taken off the skin; throw on this pulp a little carbonate of pulverized soda. [The carbonate of soda is found at any grocery.] It costs three cents the pound, and for every hundred weight of pulp two pounds is necessary. Mix these materials well, kneading the pulp with your hands, then you will expose it in a sieve to a current of water like that which issues from the spout of your fountain. Stirring the matter, thus moistened, it will pass entirely through the meshes of the sieve, and fall with the waters of washing into a trough placed beneath. Let these waters subside for some minutes; then pour them out by gently inclining the vat. They take with them the bitter oil which has colored them green in dissolving itself, and at the bottom of the vessel is found a fine paste of a brilliant whiteness and very agreeable taste. This is the purified pulp.

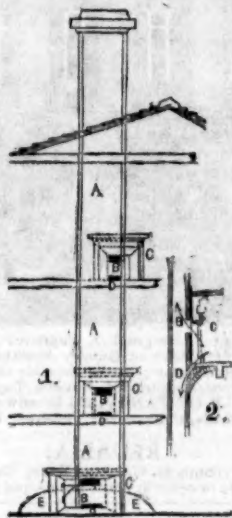
The operation is finished, and there remains no more to you but to cook this flour in the manner which will please you the best. If you like a meal cake, we have only to refer you to the "Complete Cook;" but if you prefer to make bread of it—household loaves of good quality, like those which the Members of the Academy have shared—send the pulp of the chestnut to the baker, bidding him to introduce it for one-fifth part in the ordinary paste, to augment a little the quantity of leaven,

and to put the whole in the oven without farther ceremony.

Do you wish, however, to know the theory of this operation? Nothing more simple. The bitter principle contained in the pulp of the horsechestnut combines itself immediately with the carbonate of soda introduced into the paste, forming with it alkali, a soluble salt, and the mealy substance, purified by a simple washing, is deposited at the bottom of the vat, whence you have gathered it. After this it would be very superfluous to dwell upon the economical value of such a discovery. The fruit of the horsechestnut is abundant, the harvest easy to gather, unassailable by insects, and capable of being preserved a very long time. The crops of several years can be accumulated in a silo,* and then should a bad harvest come, such as that of 1847, there will be found there a quantity of produce which, converted at little expense into meal, will offer a very precious resource to the public maintenance. This is what M. Flandin has desired to render manifest, in saying that a horsechestnut, planted at the door of a peasant, would produce the value of a field of potatoes for him. It is from this point of view that we should judge of the discovery of M. Flandin; but as an idea never comes alone, it would be easy to show that this one will raise up from it many others, which will produce, under the double connection of pure science and domestic economy, numerous and beautiful consequences. The very principle which M. Flandin has so happily advised for the purification of the horsechestnut, will apply without doubt to many other vegetable textures; and on the other hand, the bitter essences which will be extracted from them will furnish matter for interesting researches.

* A dry cellar, or simply a large hole in dry ground.

Antis' Improved Chimneys.



To construct a chimney which would carry smoke, has been found in practice one of the most precarious objects of mechanism. So little has the theory of smoke and draught been understood, that if ever a chimney was constructed to draw well, it was evidently a matter of accident; for no mechanic seemed to have any rule for constructing chimneys, which would ensure a good one. We have been extremely gratified within a few days, by the inspection of a flue, and a set of fireplaces constructed upon a plan entirely new in principle, invented by Mr. Henry Antis. We had not the pleasure of seeing Mr. Antis' model; but we saw the practical effect of his discovery, by a chimney and fireplaces in operation, in the house of Mr. Joseph Wallace, in Front street; the success of which is complete, and triumphantly sustains Mr. Antis' theory on the subject. His theory is that cold atmospheric air tends to the centre of gravity till it meets some obstruction, which gives it another direction; that heated or magnified air is exactly vertical in motion; that hence the flue, A, to carry it off, should be perfectly vertical, and in no place of smaller dimensions than at the bottom or first inlet. He maintains that it matters not how many inlets, B, there be to it, provided the area of a cross section of the flue be equal to those of all the inlets combined; it may be greater, but must never be smaller. He, therefore, starts with a single flue, A, from the cellar, regulating the size, to cover the area of all the contemplated inlets from bottom to top. He carries it up, all the way of the same size, in exact

perpendicular direction; nor need the wall be more than the width of one brick in thickness. Wherever he wants a fireplace he attaches jambs of the usual shape, leaving the common perpendicular wall of the flue for a back; throwing an arch across, at the usual form, covering it tight to the back wall. Immediately opposite, or below the covering of the arch, he leaves a horizontal aperture in the flue, the whole width of the fireplace, from jamb to jamb, in size according to calculation previously made, and according to the height of the arch; which for jambs from twenty-four to thirty inches high must not be less than three inches perpendicular in the opening.

There seems to be philosophy in this theory; and practice, as far as tried, proves that there is truth in it; and we have no doubt the plan will, on a little further trial, be universally adopted by builders.

Beneath each grate, fitted in a fireplace, is an opening D, left, which descends obliquely into the flue. In this opening, on a level with the hearth, is a fire-grate fixed, through which the ashes descend from the grate above. And such is the effect, that while a strong current of air is produced, by the heat from the fire in the grate, through the horizontal aperture above, a moderate draught is also maintained in the oblique one below, which carries off all the dust; so that from a coal fire, not a particle of dust escapes into the room. He also affixes a valve to each inlet C, hung in such an ingenious manner, that the mere pulling of a small brass knob closes it entirely; and thus, in case the chimney should take fire, all the currents of air may be stopped in a moment, and the fire dies at once. Not a particle of soot can ever enter your room or your fireplace; for that, as the ashes, all descend to the bottom of the flue in the cellar, where an opening, with a sheet-iron door, is constructed, from which these articles can be taken; and through which a sweep may enter and perform his duties, without disturbing the business, or amusements, or quiet of any part of the family. Where necessary, he also carries up side flues in the jambs, by which air can be introduced, to regulate the temperature of your room, or force of your draughts.

The advantages of this improvement are,

- 1st. Fewer materials are used, which cheapens the work.
- 2d. Less room is engrossed by dead brickwork.
- 3d. No annoyances from soot or ashes in your rooms—not even when a sweep ascends to clean out your flue.
- 4th. Power to regulate the temperature of your room, without opening doors or windows.
- 5th. Perfect security against smoke, in every room in your house.

Fig. 2 is a side view.

Any further information can be obtained of J. S. GOULD, 413 Broadway, Albany.

IMPORTANT TO THE BLIND.—We call the particular attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. KNAPP in another column of to-day's paper. We are well aware of the many impositions practiced upon the public by persons claiming to be oculists, but Dr. Knapp prefers to let his cures speak for themselves, and it is only an act of justice to the Doctor that we have been induced to write this paragraph. A couple of cases have recently come under our own observation; the first is that of a boy who had been blind for a length of time, and it had been decided by one of the first surgeons and physicians of the Union that the case was incurable, but under the treatment of Dr. Knapp, he can navigate on his own hook, although previously he had to be led whenever he wished to change his quarters. He can also read and write. The other is a case of 37 years standing. The gentleman had been blind in one eye and rapidly losing the sight in the other. This individual can now read the finest print.—Let facts speak for themselves. The Doctor's office is at No. 496 Broadway, Albany.

The Advocate is for sale at COOKE'S.

REGALIA:

At the Mammoth Variety Store,

ALBANY, N. Y.

The subscriber is extensively engaged in the Manufacture and sale of every description of Regalia; Also in the sale of Velvets, Merinos, Satins, Ribbons, Quality Bindings, Gold and Silver Trimmings, &c. &c. of which he has always on hand a splendid assortment. Orders in the above line will be filled at short notice and at lowest prices. Work and materials in all cases warranted to give satisfaction.

E. VAN SCHAACK, 385 Broadway.

Advertisements.

Advertisements are inserted in this paper at the following rates:

One square of 12 lines, one insertion,	\$ 0 50
" " " " two do	75
" " " " three do	1 00
" " " " one month,	1 25
" " " " three do	3 50
" " " " six do	7 00
" " " " twelve do	13 00

TERMS:—CASH IN ADVANCE.

Agents in Protections.

We wish to procure the services of an active Agent in every Protection in the United States. As the Advocate is the only publication that interests itself on the subject of Mutual Protection we trust our wishes in this respect will be complied with. The following brethren have already been appointed:

New York,

- RILEY P. BUTRICK, Lockport, No. 1.
 FARRINGTON PRICE, G. S., Rochester, No. 2.
 GEORGE KINCAID, Utica, No. 3.
 WM. GILES, Schenectady, No. 4.
 H. HOWARD, Lockport, No. 6.
 PETER W. CLAYTON, Brooklyn, No. 7.
 S. W. CHILDS, Waterloo, No. 9.
 JOHN W. MALONE, Troy, No. 10.
 H. M. WARREN, Batavia, No. 13.
 L. S. DAILEY, Geneva, No. 14.
 GEORGE HUCKETT, Troy, No. 15.
 J. CLYDE, Medina, No. 17.
 JAS. S. HUYLER, New York City, No. 19.
 SOLOMON PURDY, Rome, No. 23.
 JOHN CLAPP, Auburn, No. 24.
 G. J. WEBB, Buffalo, No. 25.
 L. MILLSPAUGH, Ithaca, No. 26.
 A. G. GRANGER, Canandaigua, No. 27.
 FRANCIS YOUNGS, New York, No. 28.
 HENRY HAZELTON, Penn Yan, No. 29.
 E. ROBBINS, Syracuse, No. 30.
 J. M. CLARK, Watertown, No. 31.
 JONATHAN HOBART, Solina, No. 32.
 JOSEPH LEE, jr., Little Falls, No. 33.
 JOHN ASHLEY, Dansville, No. 36.
 G. HURLBUT, Middleport, No. 40.
 S. B. TERWILLIGER, Saratoga Springs, No. 43.
 JOHN MOAK, Theresa, No. 48.
 JOHN I. NICKS, Elmira, No. 49.
 PAUL BOYNTON, Canton, No. 52.
 GEO. B. KINNER, Jordan, No. 56.
 E. HUNTER, Westfield, No. 58.
 WM. ALDRICH, Port Byron, No. 59.
 J. S. WASHBURN, Troy, No. 61.
 J. M. BROWN, Cohoes, No. 63.
 JEROME B. MEAD, Alabama Centre.

Traveling Agents.

- HORACE E. HIGLEY, travelling agent.
 J. W. STULL, travelling agent.
 A. F. CHATFIELD, travelling agent.

Ohio.

- E. B. LACY, Cleveland, No. 1.
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 JAMES ANDERSON, Canton, No. 9.
 R. CREIGHTON, Cuyahoga Falls, No. 11.
 E. L. BURTON, Cuyahoga Falls, No. 11.
 GEO. BOWERS, Canal Dover, No. 16.
 WM. WISEMAN, Navarre, No. 18.
 ISAAC MATHEWS, Ohio.

Michigan.

- V. SHAW, Grand Rapids, No. 1.
 WM. R. MCCALL, Marshall, No. 2.
 A. P. GARDNER, Albion, No. 4.

Wisconsin.

- OSMOND BAILEY, Milwaukee.
 ERASTUS COOK, Southport.

Pennsylvania.

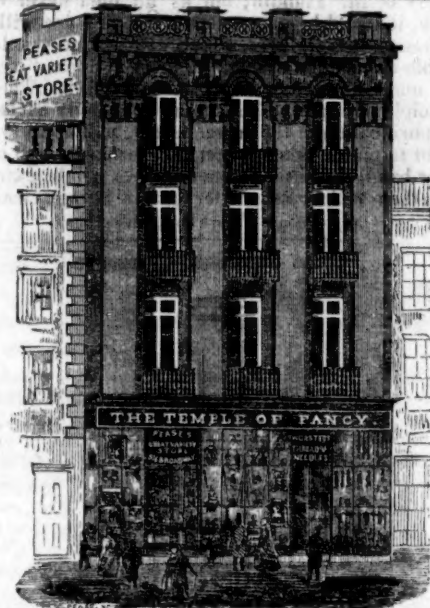
- J. B. BOYARD, Newcastle.

Mechanics Cheap Clothing Store.—H. W. Allen would respectfully inform the Mechanics of the city of Albany, and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand at his wholesale and retail clothing emporium, No. 425 Broadway, a large assortment of seasonable and serviceable clothing. All orders promptly executed and in the best and most substantial manner. Albany, September 18, 1847.

First rate Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions, at all prices, made by D. D. RAMSAY, 547 Broadway. Gentlemen wishing to get a first rate article of either boots, shoes, or congress gaiters, in the latest and most fashionable style, at the same time neat and durable, should give him a call; one trial will be sufficient to convince them that he can get up an article as good as can be made at any other place in this city. D. D. R. would also state to those who will favor him with a call that he will do his best to give them FITS of the rarest kind. Women's buskins of his own manufacture warranted also; ladies' gaiters of a superior quality.

Standard Works for Libraries.—A large stock of Standard, Scientific and Literary Works, by foreign and American authors, for sale at remarkably low prices. E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

Hercules Hillman, Formerly 614 Broadway, has removed his establishment to No. 21 Howard street; where repairing will be done on the most reasonable terms. Also, French calf boots made to order.



R. H. PEASE, Lithographer, Engraver in wood, and publisher of Games, Alphabets, and Toy Books. Wholesale and retail in the greatest possible variety of Combs and Brushes, Fancy Goods, Stationery, Games, Toys, Juvenile Books, &c., in the TEMPLE OF FANCY, 216 Broadway, Albany. Thread and Needles, Worsted, Canvas and Patterns, Braids, Floss, Twist, Chenille.

REGALIA.

Gold and Silver Trimmings, Gold and Silver Stars, Fringe, Bullion, &c. Regalia made to order at short notice and at the lowest prices.

By JOHN YOUNG, Governor of the State of New York.

The year which will soon be added to the past, has been, to the people of this State, eminently auspicious. Plenty has crowned our harvests—labor has been justly rewarded, and everything around us evidences a healthy and enduring prosperity. War, with all its attendant evils, has passed away, and Peace, as honorable as welcome, has been restored. The means of education, and all the advantages of intellectual progress, have been enjoyed by us in an eminent degree, and the future is full of hope and promise.

As a Christian people, we are admonished that these blessings are the gift of a beneficent God, and while we thus rejoice in his bounty, we should not forget the homage due from grateful hearts.

I, therefore, respectfully recommend to the people of this State, to set apart Thursday, the twenty-third day of November next, to be observed as a day of Public Thanksgiving to Almighty God; and that with such Thanksgiving, be mingled Prayer to Him who holds in his hands the destinies of nations, for the continuance of those blessings which have been and are still so abundantly showered upon us.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the privy seal of the State to be hereunto affixed. Witness my hand, at the city of Albany, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

JOHN YOUNG.

By the Governor. HENRY V. COLT, Private Sec'y.

Cheap Literature.—The subscriber is in the receipt of all the new Works of the day as soon as published, and is now prepared to supply them on the most favorable terms, at wholesale and retail.

E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

Daniel H. Camp, Successor to Wm. Glad-ding, No. 80 South Pearl street. Sign and ornamental Painting, imitations of wood and marble, gilding, glazing, &c. &c. Graining, with all its different varieties, beautifully executed, promptly attended to, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Union Hall,

BY GEORGE KREUDER,

No. 15 Montgomery st., near the Railroad Depot. ALBANY.

96

NO MONOPOLY—EVENING LINE.

Through without Landing.



The Steam Palace RIP VAN WINKLE, Sam'l Schuyler commander, will leave the New Steamboat Landing, Broadway, first street below Hamilton, Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock.

FULLER'S EXPRESS.—GEORGE FULLER has fitted up an Express Wagon for carrying parcels, packages and light freight, &c. He will forward to Whitehall, Burlington and Montreal, by Virgil & Rice; he will forward to Lansingburgh, Waterford, Stillwater, Saratoga, Schaghticoke, Easton, Union Village, Sandy Hill, Glens Falls, Pittstown, Hoosack, Bennington, Brantleboro', Arlington, and Manchester. G. F. will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with punctuality and despatch. Orders left at COOKE'S News Office, 464 Broadway.

88tf.

A. F. FITZPATRICK.

Real Estate Agent.

Cor. Chapel and Steuben sts.

ALBANY, N. Y.

80mo3

INDIGESTION CURED!

Messrs. Burrows & Nellegar: Albany, Jan. 20, 1846
 Gentleman—For a long time I have been troubled with an eruption on my face, and seeing your advertisement of Sarsaparilla, I thought I would give it a trial. I have used but one bottle, and find it to be all it represented. Being previously troubled with indigestion, I now find it entirely removed, and would recommend your fluid Sarsaparilla as an immediate relief for that disease. In fact, it acts as a charm with my constitution; as a purifier of the blood, it is without exception the best medicine I ever used.

Yours, &c.

JOHN SEXTON.

Sold wholesale and retail at MEDICAL HALL, cor. of South Pearl and Plain sts. at \$8 per doz. \$4 per half doz.

TO OUR 50,000 READERS.

Herrick's Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills continue to achieve unparalleled triumphs in the treatment of diseases. 200,000 boxes of these pills are annually sold, and the demand is still increasing. They have been the means of preventing days and years of intense suffering. All that have ever used them recommend them. They have worked an entire change in the treatment of bilious diseases. These pills kept in the house and taken according to the directions accompanying them, is a family physician in constant attendance. They are the workingman's friend. Their use requires no change of business or diet. They are the female's protector—all females who wish to enjoy good and prolonged health should use once a month a few of these pills. They are the child's guardian. Children afflicted with worms should use no other medicine but these pills. Worms cannot stay in the stomach and bowels where these pills are; and, in fact, they are the world's pills, and who would be without them. Price 25 cents per box.

Sold by all the druggists. Principal office No. 6 James st. No charge for advice. Medicine to the poor gratis. These pills, together with Herrick's Kid Strengthening Plaster, can be found in every city, village and town where this paper circulates.

97

MAMMOTH VARIETY STORE, and house-keeper's emporium, No. 385 Broadway, Albany. The above extensive establishment has recently undergone very important alterations, and is now in the arrangement alone, a novelty and worthy of notice. It is indeed a desirable place of resort, where old or young may while away their leisure moments. The proprietor wishes it distinctly understood that he and his assistants are at all times happy to wait on visitors who call merely from curiosity—indeed, those citizens who will take the trouble to call, and when convenient introduce their friends (strangers in the city,) for the purpose of examining his unique collection, will confer on the subscriber a favor, while he trusts to himself the time will not be wholly lost. (22) E. VAN SCHAACK.

Registers for Protections always on hand made from the best materials and ruled according to the system now in use—at \$1.25 per Register. H. R. HOFFMAN, No. 71 State st. Albany.



O. L. MASON,



LIVERY KEEPER, adjoining the Dunham House, Cleveland, O. Also at Elyria, O. Horses and Carriages at all times in readiness to convey passengers from either of the above points.

97

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Lackawanna, Lehigh and Peach Mountain Coal, of various sizes for family use. Also Lackawanna and Lehigh Lump coal by the cargo or less quantity, for sale by JAMES SCHUYLER, No. 87 Bassett street, cor. Franklin.

99

Wood.—JAMES SCHUYLER, dealer in WOOD, constantly on hand first quality Hickory, Maple, Beech, Oak and Pine Wood. Yard 245, 247 & 249 South Pearl Street.

Wanted. A situation by a Pressman, who is competent to do all kinds of Book and Job Work. Inquire at No. 71-2 Broadway, next to the National Garden.

ARTHUR SMITH,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Tinware, Stoves, Furniture, Pipe, &c.,
No. 774 Broadway, next to the National Garden,
ALBANY.

N. B. All kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to. 96

AVERELL HOUSE,
(LATE AMERICAN)
Directly opposite the Railroad Depot,
UTICA, N. Y.

Charges reasonable. Good stable accommodations connected with the house. The attention of Mechanics and Tradesmen is respectfully solicited, as the Proprietor is determined his house shall combine all the comforts of Home, with all the luxuries of a First Class Hotel. Trustworthy porters constantly in attendance at the cars and packets. August, 1848. [56y1] J. CLAPP.

Albany Steam Dye Works.

GEO. LAYCOCK having been burnt out at the late disastrous fire, his old friends and the public generally, will find him fully prepared to meet and execute all orders in his line of business, at 17 Norton st., and he respectfully solicits a share of the patronage heretofore bestowed so liberally upon the Dyeing and Scouring of Albany. It is not necessary for him, in a long-winded and boasting advertisement, to brag of what he can accomplish in his business; and he certainly will not impose upon the credulity of his friends, by pretensions in words which he cannot sustain in practice. That he has facilities for Dyeing and Scouring in all its branches, and is competent to execute any and every order left with him, may be fully and fairly tested by trial; and that trial he cheerfully and fearlessly challenges, even though required to dye articles that others in the trade of New York and Albany have declined to attempt.

The subscriber's Dyeing and Finishing is done by steam. Silk, Cotton and Woolen Goods, Merinos, Bombazines, Satins, Alpaccas, DeLanes, &c., &c., dyed all colors. Shawls of all descriptions, dyed in a style of brilliancy, unapproachable by the trade. Kid gloves cleaned in the finest style. Grateful for the patronage extended to him, the subscriber solicits a continuance of the same, as the best incentive to renewed efforts for improvement, if improvement be possible in his trade.

P. S.—Ladies and Milliners can have their bonnets dyed Slate or Fancy Drab color. 95

Blank Book Manufactory. THE Subscriber having his store, is prepared to furnish Blank Books of every description, such as Banks and Merchants' Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Up and Down Freight Books, Bill Receipt, Note, Cash and Letter Books; Shipping Bills, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, &c. &c., at short notice and on the most favorable terms.

Also, a large stock of Blank Books kept constantly on hand. 93 E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

Paper Hangings AND PAPER BOXES.—H. D. HARRIS, Jr., No. 8 Green st., manufacturer and wholesale dealer in the above, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of every article that can be called for in the above line of business, and will sell at lower prices than can be found this side of New York. The best of workmen kept to hang our paper. 85

To the Ladies.—Ladies if you wish to be suited with Hair work, call at H. Beadell's Store, on the south-west corner of Pearl Street, opposite the Dundee Warehouse. You will find the best assortment in the city; his plain Frizzettes are not to be equalled for workmanship, and the seams will defy scrutiny of the nicest observer to distinguish them from the natural parting of the hair, and he has also a large assortment of Fancy Goods, viz.—Bugs, Parasols, Steel Beads, Purse Hovits, Worsted, Floss, &c. &c. N. B. is principal agent for Phalon's Hair Invigorator. 71y1

Cheap Millinery. No. 51 1-2 South Pearl Street, (opposite T. B. Ridder's Tobacco Manufactory) Albany. The subscriber respectfully informs the Public that she has on hand an extensive assortment of Millinery suitable for the season, consisting of Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, French and American Flowers of all kinds, which will be sold at the most reasonable prices. Bonnets at all prices from \$2 to \$6. Bonnets Cleaned and Repaired to order. Cloak and Dress Making will also be attended to. By her experience and former success in the above business, Mrs. Clark hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. 71m3 R. CLARK.

Fancy Bookbinding.—THE subscriber is prepared to execute Binding of every description, (such as binding Periodicals, Novels, Music, Harper's Pictorial Bible, Shakespeare, England, &c.) in all the various styles of the art, and at prices at least as low as at any other establishment in the country. [53] E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

JAMES SCHUYLER,
Wholesale and retail dealer in

Flour, Grain, Feed, &c. &c.,
No. 87 Bassett st., cor. of Franklin, Albany. 99

New Furniture Ware House.—KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that the subscribers has removed his Premium Chair Store to No. 288 River st., Troy, where he is constantly Manufacturing Curl maple & Fancy Chairs that are not to be beat for Beauty & Price; and has on hand an assortment of Cabinet Ware and Looking Glasses; also a Great Variety of Bedsteads, all of which he will sell Cheap for Cash. The subscribers will pack & ship Chairs for any part of the State or U. S., by sending an order with the Cash & directions. From \$12.00 to \$24.00 per dozen, and will warrant them to be made in the best manner and of the best materials. Troy, April 21, 1848. ROBERT GREEN.

Paper Hangings and Paper Boxes.

The subscriber having opened the store No. 35 Green st., since the last fire, will continue his business, with an entire new stock of Paper Hangings, Borders, Fireboards Plates, and Curtain Papers of the latest styles, direct from the Factory. His Paper Box Manufactory will go into operation immediately, and any orders in either of the above branches of his business, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. D. HARRIS, Jr.

Protection Regalia. The Subscriber is prepared to furnish at lowest prices and in the best style, the new Official and Members' Regalia for Protection. E. VAN SCHACK, 385 Broadway, Albany.

The Elements Subjugated—THE WORLD CHALLENGED—COMPE-TITION DEFIED—COMPARISON SOLICITED: with that incomparable Salve, METZGER'S PAIN ERADICATOR, for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Cancers, Piles, &c. This inestimable Ointment is of so much value and importance, that no family should be without it, even for a single day, as it is assisted without fear of contradiction, the most certain cure for scalds and burns ever discovered. No burn or scald can happen, be the pain ever so excruciating, but instant relief is given to the sufferer, by the application of the ointment, the fire is quickly eradicated, and completely removed; and one of its most remarkable traits is, that it leaves not a trace of scar or scurf, and that in so short a space of time as to be scarcely credited. The ointment is an efficacious remedy for all soreness and inflammation of the eyes, salivary, and all cutaneous eruptions, cuts and cancers, as all inflammation is immediately relieved by its application. It is also a never-failing remedy for frost bitten limbs, and its efficacy in the cure of Piles is most safe and certain.

Its almost miraculous cures can be attested by numerous persons in the cities of New York and Albany, and their vicinity, as may be seen by referring to the numerous certificates in the possession of the proprietors at their Depot, a few of which they can only give here for want of room, but refer the public to their pamphlet, which may be had gratuitously of all their agents, and at their store, No. 54 Beaver st.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT—WONDERFUL CURE OF BURNS. On the 4th instant, I, by accident, upset a camphine lamp on myself, which took fire and burned my hands, arms and face most horribly; my hands and arms were literally burnt to a crisp. My wife in assisting to extinguish the flames on me, caught her own clothes on fire, and burnt herself nearly as bad as I was. We immediately sent for a physician, who applied poultices, &c. the usual remedies, but to no purpose. The pain was so intense that it seemed impossible to endure it. I was unable to rest for two days and two nights. I had heard of "METZGER'S PAIN ERADICATOR" as a sure relief in such cases, and procured some of it, and after a single dressing the pain was removed in thirty minutes, and I was able to rest. In twelve days after using this salve, our burns were completely healed. I would strongly recommend every person, especially heads of families, to keep it in their houses, as we are all liable to get burnt or scalded. Albany, May 17, 1848.

HIRAM SPRUNG,
Residence No. 58 Schuyler street.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 54 Beaver street, Albany, N. Y.

MOST ASTONISHING CURE ON RECORD.

Albany, 23d May, 1848.

Messrs. Perkins & Gardiner.—With feelings of most grateful satisfaction, I inform you of the situation of my infant son. When about three months old he was attacked with a disease, the nature or character of which we knew nothing. Believing it to be one of the many maladies to which infants are subject, some simple medicine was administered, but after a few days eruptions began to appear on his neck and face, which continued to spread until it had enveloped his entire head in one immense scab; he became perfectly blind and remained so for more than a month, and discharges of the most offensive character were literally poured from his ears, eyes, nose, and indeed from all parts of his face. While the disease was thus developing itself, physician after physician of very respectable character and standing were consulted. They pronounced it a very dangerous case of malignant scrofula; they each prescribed for him but without any visible effect, and gave it as their opinion that the child could not live much longer. The various Sarsaparilla and other popular medicines of the day were then tried, but with no better effect, the child became daily worse, until at the end of three or four months we believed the case was utterly hopeless.

About that time a friend called to see me, and on being informed of the child's case and what had been done for him, he suggested a trial of your ANTI-BILIOUS AND ANTI-MERCURIAL SYRUP AND PILLS. Despairing of success and disgusted with quackery, I at first positively refused to have any thing more to do with nostrums of any kind, but from the confident manner and strong terms of commendation of your medicine, used by my friend, I was at last induced to make one more effort to save my child. I accordingly procured some of your medicine, and, incredible as it may appear, in four or five days the disease was visibly checked, and after using the medicine about three weeks, the scabs had healed and began to drop off, the discharge from his ears, &c., gradually ceased, his sight was restored, and now having used your medicine, and yours only, but about six weeks, I think I am warranted in saying my child is in a fair way of being permanently cured, and that I am justified in recommending it to all my friends and acquaintances, as there cannot be a doubt, that under Providence it has been the means of restoring my child to health. GIDEON G. DYER.

Sworn before me this 26th day of May, 1848.
JOHN TAYLOR, Mayor of Albany.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 54 Beaver street, Albany, N. Y.
PERKINS & GARDINER, Sole Proprietors.
Sold by all Druggists in the United States and Canada. 76

For the Million.—WATCHES in all the variety of escapements, Real Jewelry, Diamond, Ruby, Coral, Turquoise, Cameos, &c. Pure silver ware tea sets, cups, forks, spoons, gold chains. Birds periscope spectacles, gold pens, etc. For sale at the usual Wholesale Prices by the single article at No. 44 State st., the only opposition store in the line in this vicinity. The immense quantities manufactured, bought and sold, at this establishment enables the Proprietors to hold out such extraordinary inducements, positively from 15 to 30 per cent below the usual prices elsewhere, and all warranted, as their goods are of the most reliable quality. Please take our Number, 44 State st. 70tf HOOD & TOBEY, Albany.

Dunlap's Hotel. ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, 135 Fulton Street, between Broadway and Nassau, New York, \$2 & \$2 50 per week. Three Shillings per night. 71tf

J. & F. Cornelius. GREENBUSH SAW MILL, Greenbush, N. Y.—J. & F. C. would respectfully inform their old friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to execute all orders in their line of business, with promptness and despatch. Lumber sawed any length, from five to sixty feet. 56y1

Important to the Blind. DR. KNAPP Ointment, (nearly opposite Sanwit Hall) Albany, N. Y., attends exclusively to cases of Blindness and diseases of the Eye daily, from 9 to 5 o'clock. His system of restoring the sight is usually without an operation. Cases of 30 and 40 years standing have yielded to his successful mode of treatment. No charge for examination at the office. 1m3

Phthisis Cured. This inveterate disease readily yields to A. W. Ryott, proprietor of the Columbian College, Philadelphia, as his daughter has tried many of the popular medicines for the above said disease which have all proved ineffectual, until she used Moshers Compound (the wonder of America) which has effected a thorough cure.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;

The most extraordinary Medicine in the world! This Extract is put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasant, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

Great Spring and Summer Medicine.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer Medicines ever known, it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates New and Rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dyspepsia; 4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 3,000 cases of Consumption; And Thousands of cases of disease of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c., &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c. &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the Preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believed it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration. G. W. McLEAN.

DYSPEPSIA.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845.

Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst forms, attended with sourness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint: I was induced, about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c., W. W. VAN ZANDT.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a Sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons, all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public. M. DMOORE, Albany, Aug. 17, 1844, Cor of Grand and Lydian sts.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practicing Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. FULING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:—

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of disease arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds anything of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours, S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practicing Thomsonian Physicians of the City of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities, would recommend it to the public for mercurial, scrofulous, and other cutaneous diseases, in preference to any of the advertised remedies now in use.

Albany, April 2, 1846.
W. M. B. STANTON, T. P.
Principal Office, 126 FULTON Street, San Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., No. 8 State st. Boston; 105 South Pearl st. Albany; and by principal druggists generally, throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canada.

None genuine, except put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass. 56y1

Mechanics' Mutual Protection.



THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

Is published weekly, at No 16 Commercial Buildings, Albany, N. Y.
Terms one dollar per annum, in advance. Address:
JOHN TANNER, Publisher.

NOTICE.—The *Mechanics' Advocate* is the ORGAN of M. M. Protections U. S. A.; also of the State of New York. It is, therefore, very desirable that every member should be in possession of a copy.

DIRECTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

New York	
1 U. Lockport,.....Fri	32 Salina,.....Sat
2 Rochester,.....Wed	33 Little Falls,.....Wed
3 Utica,.....Mon	34 Lansingburgh,.....Thurs
4 Schenectady,.....Wed	35 New York,.....Thurs
5 New York,.....Tues	36 Dansville,.....Wed
6 L. Lockport,.....Mon	37 New York,.....Wed
7 Brooklyn,.....Tues	38 Troy,.....Thurs
8 Poughkeepsie,.....Sur. Char	39 New York,.....Thurs
9 Waterloo,.....Fri	40 Middleport,.....Tues
10 Troy,.....Wed	41 New York,.....Wed
11 New York,.....Tues	42 Rochester,.....Tues
12 New York,.....Tues	43 Saratoga Springs,.....Mon
13 Batavia,.....Tues	44 Albany,.....Wed
14 Geneva,.....Thurs	45 Buffalo,.....Thurs
15 S. Troy,.....Sat	46 Whitesboro,.....Mon
16 Buffalo,.....Tues	47 Oswego,.....Tues
17 Medina,.....Wed	48 Theresa,.....Fri
18 New York,.....Thurs	49 Elmira,.....Mon
19 New York,.....Mon	50 Auburn,.....Wed
20 Frankfort,.....Mon	51 Newark,.....Fri
21 Albany,.....Fri	52 Canton,.....Sat
22 Albany,.....Mon	53 Oswego,.....Wed
23 Rome,.....Sat	54 Albany,.....Wed
24 Auburn,.....Thurs	55 Seneca Falls,.....Sat
25 Buffalo,.....Fri	56 Jordan,.....Sat
26 Ithaca,.....Thurs	57 New York,.....Fri
27 Canandaigua,.....Thurs	58 Westfield,.....Thurs
28 New York,.....Mon	59 Port Byron,.....Sat
29 Penn Yan,.....Thurs	60 Brownville,.....Mon
30 Syracuse,.....Fri	61 Troy,.....Fri
31 Watertown,.....Wed	62 New York,.....Fri
Ohio	
1 Cleveland,.....Thurs	14 Salem,.....Tues
2 Painesville,.....Mon	15 New Lisbon,.....Sur. Char
3 Massillon,.....Tues	16 Canal Dover,.....Fri
4 Akron,.....Thurs	17 Ohio City,.....Tues
5 Ohio City,.....Wed	18 N. Y. City,.....Wed
6 Cleveland,.....Tues	19 Youngstown,.....Wed
7 Elyria,.....Tues	20 Ashland,.....Fri
8 Warren,.....Sat	21 Mansfield,.....Sat
9 Canton,.....Thurs	22 Newark,.....Mon
10 Cincinnati,.....Wed	23 New Philadelphia,.....Sat
11 Cuyahoga Falls,.....Mon	24 Cincinnati,.....Sat
12 Wooster,.....Tues	25 Tiffin,.....Sat
13 Canfield,.....Mon	
Michigan	
1 Grand Rapids,.....Mon	4 Albion,.....Tues
2 Marshall,.....Wed	5 Hillsdale,.....Wed
3 Jackson,.....Thurs	
Pennsylvania	
1 Philadelphia,.....2 Pittsfield.	
Wisconsin Territory	
1 Milwaukee,.....2 Rochester.	

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Recent Elections.

New York, Nov. 10, 1848.

BRO. TANNER.—I read a slip of paper from you requesting me to send you a list of officers in this city. I should have done so before this, but I supposed that our present D. G. P. had done so; therefore, I here with send you the following:

PROTECTION No. 5, New York—Valentine Sprague s. p.; Amzi B. Stiles, J. P.; Robert H. Beebe, R. S.; Reuben L. Taylor, F. S.; Orlando Bunn, TREAS.

PROTECTION No 11, New York—Wm Saxton, s p; Alexander Smith, J P; John Van Houten, R S; G F Horton, F S; Geo Goodard, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 12, New York—Smith Mead, s. p. Henry Minor, J. P.; John F. Beamish, R. S.; Abram Kip, F. S.; James Waddell, TREAS.

PROTECTION No 19, New York—Elkana Post, s p; Daniel L Benson, J P; J D Reed, R S; J L Vance, F S; Albert Bromley, TREAS.

PROTECTION No 28, New York—John Van Buskirk, s p; Joseph A Dixon, J P; Francis Youngs, F S; Wm Morgan, TREAS.

PROTECTION No 35, New York—John Dickson, s p; Jacob L Wells, J P; Henry M Hagan, R S; Danl Dogan, F S; Albert Voorhis, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 37, New York—W. Travis, s. p.; M. Sisson, J. P.; James McDonald, R. S.; J. F. R. Brown, F. S.; W. A. Kent, TREAS.

PROTECTION No 39, New York—Jas H Bennett, s p; C W Blancke, J P; Edwin Cornell, R S; Thos R Morris, F S; F Blancke, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 41, New York—Joseph C. Dilks, s. p.; A. B. Hautman, J. P.; Joshua McGlenn, R. S.; Michael B. Ray, F. S.; Abraham Fisher, TREAS.

PROTECTION No 57, New York—Fred H Michaels, s p; Stephen Hatfield, J P; Danl Hathaway, R S; R Longstreet, F S; Chas Stewart, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 62, (German) New York—Joseph Schlosser, s. p.; Joshua B. Geiler, J. P.; Andrew Flash, R. S.; Anthony Conrod, F. S.; George Schlosser, TREAS.

It has been suggested to me by many of the brothers in this city, that it would be advisable for you to publish in your directory, the place of meeting of each Protection. I will give you the places, and then you can do as you see fit:

No. 5 meets at the corner of Avenue C and Third st.; No. 11 and 19, corner of Cottage Place and Bleeker st.; No. 28, corner of Serpinard and Broadway; No. 35 and 57, at 327 Bowery; No. 37, corner of Hudson and Canal st.; No. 39, at 189 First Avenue; No. 12, and 62, corner of Avenue A and First st.

Yours, Fraternally, J. A. HEATH.

PROTECTION No. 36, Dansville.—A. W. Steele, s. p.; H. Gregory, J. P.; Milo Harris, R. S.; J. H. Miller, F. S.; Wm. Croft, TREAS.

NEW PROTECTION.—A charter has been granted to S. N. Sweet, L. Crosby, J. Stone, H. Mullen, S. Thompson, A. Campbell, J. R. Gates, W. H. King, A. T. Woodward, E. W. Briggs and A. L. Spafford, for Protection No. 64, to be located at Bergen, Genesee county. The ceremonies of installation will take place on Thursday evening, the 16th. Among the petitioners, we recognize the name of our old friend, Joseph Stone. If the rest of the petitioners are "of the same sort," there is no such word as fail.—*Nat. Reformer*.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 18, 1848.

To the Mechanics Mutual Protections of the State of New York.

BROTHERS.—I have this day sent to each Protection in this State a package, containing as follows:

- 4 copies of the work of the Order.
- 2 " " Constitutions of the U. S. C.
- 5 " " Proceedings of the A. C., Oct., '47.
- Quarterly Report of the G. R. S., ending June 30, '48.
- " " " S. S., ending Sept. 30, '48.

Cards of Clearance, and Petition for the Ten Hour Bill, together with a statement of the accounts between each Protection and the A. C.

The work of the Order is sent as it was sent to me. It will be necessary to fold them in a proper manner, and have them bound in the covers now enclosing the present work. And here I would call the attention of the Brothers throughout the State, to a resolution on the last page of the proceedings of the U. S. A., held in Batavia, June 18 and 21, 1848, wherein it will be perceived that it is requested that the present work be destroyed. I hope the Brothers in each Protection will immediately put that resolution into execution.

It was my intention and expectation to have had the

proceedings in your hands sooner than this, but several difficulties have had to be encountered, which has caused the delay. In the first place, I could not say to the printer his money was ready. The Brothers who printed the work, had the misfortune of the individual upon whom they depended being taken sick in the midst of the work—it being at that time more than half set up. It was election time—no printers to be had, &c., &c., has caused this delay. I have a desire and intention to be prompt in my duties, and I hope that Protections throughout the State will second my desires in this respect. I hope the next quarterly reports from Protections will be in my hands as early as the 10th of January; if they are, I will forward a condensed report before the 20th.

Our Order is attracting the attention of the public at large, and our fruits are becoming manifest in different parts of the State. The Laborer or Producer is beginning to enquire why he should toil, toil, and nothing but toil, while others are enjoying its fruits and not himself. The sentiment that "to the Producer immediately belongs the avails of his labor," is one that is beginning to receive attention. Let us be true to ourselves and the objects we have in view, and above all, let us be careful, now that our Order is becoming noticed, and to some extent popular, that individuals whose feelings or sympathies are not with ours, shall knock for admission and be received. We must recollect that ours is not only an institution acknowledging the sentiment, that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," but also one that means to do all in its power both as a society and as individuals, to cause him to receive it. We seek not to destroy, but to elevate. Let "onward" be our motto, and "upward" our determination; and the day is not far distant when it will be unnecessary for us to combine, "to give uniformity to our efforts to elevate the Mechanic to that social, moral, and political position in society, that his usefulness so justly entitles him to occupy"—for it will be ours by common consent.

Yours, fraternally, F. PRICE, S. S.

MODERN SCIENCE.—How astonishing are the results of modern science. The Commerce across the deserts of Arabia, once so great and extensive, has been destroyed by the Mariner's compass; and Tyre and Sidon have fallen from their ancient and commercial greatness. The steam engine has struck down the trade of the caravan, and the steamboat rides bravely on the waters of the Nile, proclaiming to the inhabitants of the Delta the powers and genius of a people which was unknown to Hero. Our levitans of the New World to proclaim to the inhabitants of the Old, the power and civilization of the fabled Atlatantus, and Asia, the cradle of the human race, is now receiving lessons of freedom and knowledge from the land of the setting sun. American citizens are highly honored in the city of Constantinople, and are selected by the sultan as teachers of science. There is a bright path laid out for our country; that of carrying freedom, science and knowledge to the ends of the earth. May we not neglect to tread in this path of true glory. The eyes of the whole world are now fixed intensely on America, and according as we act right or wrong, so do we exert an influence upon other nations for good or evil.

ATMOSPHERIC RAILROAD VALVE.—We learn from the Mining Journal that Mr. W. Froude, of Darlington, (Eng.), has obtained a patent for a valve to cover the longitudinal opening of an atmospheric railway tube. On each side of the aperture, or opening, are flat valve seats, bounded by vertical flanges, the right angles formed by which being rounded off, and slightly recessed in the angle. The lower surfaces of the valves, one on each side, are formed by plates of iron, about 8 inches in length, one edge of the plates forming, with the circular recess in the seat, the hinge or centre of the opening. The two edges of the vulcanised India-rubber, with which the iron plates are covered, meet ridge-like, and, being pressed together by the external pressure of the atmosphere, form an airtight joint.

A STORM.—Winter is upon us in earnest. Snow commenced falling yesterday morning, and continued till a late hour last night. There are about eighteen inches upon the ground upon a level. The wind blew pretty strongly during most of the storm which has made some drifts, but the snow presents quite an even surface for this region. There is a greater quantity fallen than at any one time during last winter, and has found many unprepared for its coming. The roads to the city are in an almost impassable condition, from the long prevalence of rains, so that, had we not a very good supply of fuel on hand in the city, prices would go up to a pretty round price. As it is, there are many who will suffer for the want of it, as is almost always the case when such storms come on in the fall months.—*Buffalo Com., 9th inst.*